

FUTILE ATTEMPTS MADE TO BREAK FRENCH LINE

Ally, by Daring Counter-Manoeuvres, Check Bold Efforts of Germans.

PIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES

Latest News From Front, While Not Filled With Enough Details To Satisfy Parisians, Is Regarded by Them as Favorable.

PARIS, October 1 (5:05 A. M.).—The Germans continue the fierce attack in the angle formed by the Rivers Oise and Aisne in the direction of Trarignon. Just east of the town of the Aisne, which has already been the scene of a success on the part of the allies. Here the French lines have thus far held the assault. The content has been singularly desperate, but the allies, by daring counter-manoeuvres have checked the bold attempts of their adversaries.

Latest news from the front, while not giving sufficient details to satisfy the Parisian eagerness for war news, is, nevertheless, regarded by them as favorable.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roussel, military attaché to the British Embassy, quotes the sentence from the daily communication reading: "On our left wing, to the north of Somme, the action continues to develop more and more toward the east. The French have been seen at the imperial manoeuvres of 1909 something analogous to the actual situation of the German forces to-day. A certain corps of the attacking army, disappointed in a manoeuvre which it had contemplated against the left flank of the enemy, compressed between two lines of fire which had the form of the letter V, was forced to retreat. It was the German Emperor was not at all satisfied, and I doubt if he be more so to-day in seeing this singular operation happen again at his great loss."

"Having been unable to oppose our extension toward the north, the Germans struggled to break at its summit the angular line we occupy."

Against Trarignon, they delivered a furious attack, which appears to have cost them dear. Perhaps it is not yet the last one. I imagine, however, that such assaults could become more and more rare, because they will wear out when unsuccessful. The tactics of the Germans in seeking to strike at the summit of the line, about twenty to a hundred kilometers (about sixty-two miles) away, indicates a certain confusion, and it will be quite extraordinary if this can continue long."

The national committee in charge of sending winter clothing to the soldiers has urged that prompt measures be taken pointing out the possibility of a long campaign in severe winter weather.

The name of Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. J. B. Beuchon, a hero of the Boxer campaign, where he used for the first time the new French cannon known as "75," appears among the list of "killed on the field of honor." Well-known public men, including senators and several abbés, are also listed.

SALE OF VODKA IN RUSSIA STOPPED INDEFINITELY

Order Based on Tremendously Improved Condition Since Emperor Issued Edict.

PETROGRAD, October 1 (10 A. M.).—An order was issued yesterday that the prohibition of the sale of vodka shall be continued indefinitely after the war. This order is based on the tremendously improved condition of the country since the Emperor issued the edict prohibiting traffic in this liquor.

Travelers from Russia says there is such a change in Southern Russia that the country is hardly recognizable. Peasants who had fallen into hopeless indolence and depravity have already emerged into self-respecting citizens. Thus which formerly were degraded and allowed to go without repairs are now kept in first-class condition.

The towns have become more orderly, and the peasants indulge in wholesome amusements. The Russian people have 55 per cent of their earnings, which formerly was spent for drink, and they have increased their earning capacity through industry.

This startling regeneration of the peasantry, in the opinion of the Russian authorities, is likely to have important effect upon social and economic conditions in the future. A change in the large cities also is noticeable. Liquor is still sold in first-class cafes, but these are practically empty. The Newsky Prospekt, once famous for its gay midnight life, is now quiet without a sign of revelry.

PROMINENT FARMER KILLED BY FALL FROM APPLE TREE

SHAWSVILLE, VA., October 1.—P. W. GIVENS, sixty years old, a prominent farmer living near here, fell from an apple tree near his house this afternoon and was killed instantly when he struck a stone wall. Mr. Givens had climbed the tree to gather fruit. He is survived by his wife and two children—Mrs. Frank Givens, daughter, and S. A. Givens, of Pulaski. He was well known in the county.

OBITUARY

W. J. Longan. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEWPORT NEWS, N. C., October 1.—Mrs. J. Longan died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Andrew Holton, of Phoenix on Tuesday morning in her seventy-eight year. She leaves one son, Willie Dixon, of Roanoke, and two daughters, Mrs. Andrew Holton and Miss Bettie Dixon, of Phoenix. Two sisters, Mrs. Hugh Robertson, of Newwood, and Mrs. Margaret Acce, of Cumberland. She was laid to rest on Wednesday afternoon in the family burying ground at Dr. J. C. Beasley, of the Methodist Church.

George Beverly Seruggs. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEWPORT NEWS, N. C., October 1.—George Beverly Seruggs, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Allison Seruggs, of this place, died on Tuesday afternoon. The burial took place this afternoon in Fairmount burying ground. Services were conducted by Rev. J. C. Beasley, of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Ann E. Price. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) LYNCHBURG, VA., October 1.—Mrs. Ann E. Price, widow of John M. Price, a native of Campbell County, who had lived seventy years in Lynchburg, died this morning after a long illness. She was eighty-seven years old, and a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. Surviving sisters are Mrs. R. A. Hockaday and Mrs. R. W. Page.

COLLAPSES LITERALLY LIKE A HOUSE OF CARDS

Eyewitness Describes Destruction of Town of Albert by German Artillery.

SCENE OF PROLONGED BATTLE

People Forced to Flee Before Flames, Old Men and Women, Too Feeble to Walk, Being Wheeled in Barrows to Safety.

LONDON, October 1 (3:13 A. M.).—Telegraphing from Paris, under yesterday's date, the Daily Mail correspondent describes the complete destruction of the open and unfortified town of Albert, eighteen miles from Amiens, which has been the scene during the past few days of a prolonged and murderous artillery battle. He says: "The struggle on the part of the Germans to prevent their right wing being turned, compelled them continually to push their front further north and to the west, while the allies continually replied by extending their front to overlap the enemy, both sides bringing up large reinforcements. This necessitated long marches of twenty to twenty-five miles a day, and the Germans were repeatedly called upon to march in the face of the enemy, to avoid being outflanked, whereby they suffered very heavy losses."

"On Saturday they began to realize that their efforts were in vain. They therefore, changed their tactics and tried to drive a wedge into the allies' front. The point of that wedge was the town of Albert."

"The attempt almost succeeded. They brought up and massed their artillery, and the French infantry suffered considerably. They kept up a fire so rapid in character that at night the whole sky was lit up by bursting shells. On Sunday they gained perceptibly, but by that time the French had brought up a large number of their famous quick-firing batteries, and their deadly fire checked the German advance."

ACCOUNT OF SCENE FROM EYE-WITNESS

"Yesterday the enemy kept up his efforts manfully, but by late afternoon it had clearly failed of its aim. There were French batteries at various points around Albert, but none within a mile of the town. At ten minutes past five German shells from their heavy guns began to fall. Here is an account of the scene from an eye-witness, who was in the town of Albert:

"We were warned along the road to be careful, and saw a vast column of people coming away from the town, but nothing happened until at ten minutes past five we heard a deep boom quite unlike the noise made by an ordinary field gun, and a shell, evidently of much greater force and size, fell in the town. It was thought it must be an accident of misdirection, and then, to our indignation, the shells began to fall rapidly. They came in bunches, three or four at a time, and at work, and their aim was excellent. I only saw three shells burst outside the town. The place collapsed literally like a house of cards."

"It reminded me of a scene in a Drury Lane melodrama. One could not believe without an effort that one was seeing a real town. It was just as if some inventor had made a new kind of explosive, and had invited his friends to see it demolish a model of a town. I stayed there an hour fascinated."

"That brings the story up to 6:15, when the witness left with some wounded who had been brought out of the town. The road toward Albert at that time was packed with refugees of all ages, and old men and women, too feeble to walk, were being wheeled in barrows."

"At half past six a number of fires, lighting up the whole countryside, were visible. Looking toward Albert they appeared to be hay racks which had been set alight by shells. The largest of these red glares, however, was Albert on fire. Against the flaming background the tall spire of a church stood out unharmed up to 8 o'clock, but it was impossible to enter the town."

VON AUFFENBURG ILL

Commander of First Austrian Army Relinquishes Command.

PARIS, October 1 (6:45 A. M.).—It is officially announced by Austria-Hungary, says a dispatch from Rome to the Havas Agency, that General von Auffenburg, commanding the first Austrian army, is ill.

General von Auffenburg, who was Minister of War in the Austrian Cabinet from September 15, 1911, until December 9, 1912, was in command of the first Austrian army when the war broke out. With the army of General Dankl, he began an offensive campaign in Russian Poland, and had the preliminary successes, invading Russian territory as far as Lublin.

The Austrian reverse at Lemberg, however, changed the situation in the north, and for a time the position of General von Auffenburg's army was said to be precarious, as the Russians threatened to cut him off. By desperate fighting he managed to retreat safely to Rzeszow, Galicia, where he again formed a junction with General Dankl, and the two armies retired towards Tarnow and Crows.

The last definite news received of General von Auffenburg was that he was commanding the centre of a new and extended defensive front, with his base at Tarnow.

REPORTED SUFFERING FROM CHOLERA

LONDON, October 1 (6:49 A. M.).—It is reported from Vienna, according to a Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, that General von Auffenburg, formerly Austrian Minister of War, has been obliged to relinquish his command of one of the Austrian armies because of serious illness.

A later dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome states that General von Auffenburg is suffering from cholera, according to a message from Vienna.

DEATHS

POLLARD.—Died, at her residence, No. 3211 Seaboard Avenue, Woodland Heights, MISS MARIA L. POLLARD, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Pollard. Funeral from the residence SATURDAY at 3:30 P. M.

BELL.—Died, at Grace Hospital at 6:15, October 1, 1914, Mrs. H. C. BELL. Funeral notice later.

CROWE.—Died, Thursday, October 1, 1914, at 10:55 P. M., at the residence of her parents, 2602 E. 2 Venetia Street, FANNIE P., daughter of B. F. and Nanie Crowe, in twenty-fifth year. Funeral notice later.

IN MEMORIAM

SMITH.—In sad, but loving remembrance of our father and husband, JOHN O. SMITH, who died two years ago, October 25, 1912, in his sixty-seventh year.

We grieve for you when all is still, May God with you abide; Our hearts are filled with vain regret As on the eve you depart.

WIFE AND CHILDREN.

FOODSTUFF SHIPMENTS ARE SAFE FROM SEIZURE

Great Britain Will Not Interfere With Cargoes Whose Destination Is Holland.

STATE DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED

Announcement of Exemption Is Only One Step Toward Solution of Whole Question Under New Regulations of Declaration of London.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The British government to-day through Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, notified the State Department that Great Britain would not interfere with shipments of foodstuffs from the United States to Holland.

Great Britain also has agreed to release any seized cargoes as soon as it is established that their destination is Holland. It is understood that Great Britain has impressed upon Holland that according to her duties as a neutral state, she must not permit foodstuffs or other cargoes destined to the German army or navy to pass her borders. The practical effect of the arrangement is expected to be that foodstuffs may possibly pass into Germany if it is clearly established that their use is to be confined to civilians, as in ordinary times.

The United States of its action the British government stipulated no restrictions on destinations.

The understanding, however, applies only to the status of shipments in transit between the United States and Holland or any other neutral country.

NO FRICTION WHATEVER

It was said at the State Department that there had been no friction whatever between the United States and Great Britain with regard to contraband or conditional contraband up to this point.

Announcement of the exemption of American foodstuffs from seizure is only one step toward a solution of the whole difficult question under the new regulations of the declaration of London.

The State Department to-day gave out the following: "It is understood that the British government intends to revise their proclamation with regard to contraband and, meanwhile, in neutral ships, goods such as foodstuffs consigned to Holland in respect of which the Netherlands government have placed an embargo on exportation will not be treated as contraband."

President Wilson told callers the British government has been most friendly in its attitude on shipments of possible neutral character in American vessels and had shown a willingness to discuss the question. He declared he had no doubt that a satisfactory arrangement would be reached.

SEIZURE OF SHIPMENTS IN NEUTRAL SHIPS

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The British Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice conferred with State Department officials again to-day over British seizures of American cargo shipments in neutral ships. Ambassador Page at London, will confer with Sir Edward Grey, minister for foreign affairs to-morrow.

Great Britain has assured the United States it will pay American owners in all such instances. Officials are inclined to the view that where such shipments are plainly destined to belligerents though shipped through neutral ports there is no warrant in international law to protest against their seizure. The subject, however, is open.

SEVERAL SHIPS CAPTURED BY CRUISER CUMBERLAND

All in Good Order and Most of Them With Sexes and Crews Removed as Prisoners.

LONDON, October 1 (3:50 A. M.).—The admiralty announces that the British cruiser Cumberland has captured off the Cameroons River a West Africa Hamburg-American liner Anfrid, and the following merchant steamers: The Maxbrook, Kenapa, Amstineck, Paul Woermann, Ernst Woermann, Henrietta Woermann, Aliene Woermann, Hans Woermann, and the Jeanette Woermann.

All were in good order and most of them contained general cargoes and considerable quantities of coal. The European crews have been removed as prisoners, but the native engine room hands were retained.

The gunboat Soden has also been captured and has been placed in commission, while it is expected that the floating dock and the Herosgen Elizabeth, which have been sunk can be raised.

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SECOND BATTLE OF SEDAN IS COSTLY TO GERMANS

French Troops Exact Bloody Revenge for Their Defeat Forty-Four Years Ago.

FEARFUL WORK OF CARNAGE

Kaiser's Forces Led Into Trap, Which Costs Them Thousands of Lives, While Attacking Soldiers Suffer Only Few Casualties.

LONDON, October 1 (4:20 A. M.).—During the strategic retreat of the allies southward from the Belgian frontier the French troops exacted from the Germans bloody revenge for the French defeat at Sedan forty-four years before.

On this same battlefield, according to the Mail's Paris correspondent, the Germans suffered one of the worst defeats of their present invasion. They were led into a trap which cost them thousands of men, he says. The French could have held their position indefinitely, but strategy required them to continue falling back with the remainder of the allies along the lines.

Here is the story of the second battle of Sedan, told by the correspondent: "The French general ordered his troops to fall back across the river and take up positions on the opposite heights. The bridges were mined, but were left standing in order to deceive the Germans into thinking that the French were retreating hastily. The French succeeded. The Germans advanced across the bridges in close formations. When several German regiments had crossed, the French blew up the bridges, and the French artillery started firing at a hundred German columns, which retreated hastily to the river, only to find the bridges gone."

"The French regiments then advanced with quick-firing, and the merciless slaying continued until dusk. Many Germans threw down their arms and attempted to swim the river, and large numbers were drowned. When night fell, the French brought up searchlights and continued the work of carnage."

"The artillery threw shells at the rate of a dozen rounds a minute over the German ranks, and varied its tactics by throwing incendiary shells into the forest, where part of the German force had taken refuge. The burning woods lit up the whole front of fifteen miles."

"In the morning an armistice of two hours was granted, and the Germans to bury their dead. The French had suffered the loss of only a handful."

Notaries Commissioned.

Commissions to new notaries public were issued from the office of Governor Stuart yesterday as follows: Mrs. S. J. Buchanan, of Newport, for Giles County; H. P. Burnett, of Galax, for Grayson County; John I. Coker, of Smithfield, for Isle of Wight County; and E. P. Crider, of Chatham, for Pittsylvania County.

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